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Letter from the Editors

Dear Readers,

Although we all come from different places, Saint Louis University students arrive on campus to find themselves home. From Ted Drewes Frozen Custard to Cardinals baseball, St. Louis quickly earns a place in the heart of SLU students. This issue of OneWorld focuses on the city that we all love. Readers will see the highs and lows of our beloved city – from the heroin epidemic to the organizations working to fight injustices. As citizens of St. Louis – whether by birth or by education – it is our responsibility to better this city. We will highlight some individuals and organizations who act upon that responsibility.

We express our gratitude to our sponsors from the Center for American Progress—Generation Progress and the Saint Louis University College of Arts and Sciences, the Cross Cultural Center, the Division of Student Development and the Center for Service and Community Engagement. A special thanks is given to Dr. Bryan Sokol for his continuous support and guidance. Without the collective efforts of these individuals, departments and organizations, OneWorld would not be possible.

We hope that this issue of OneWorld will increase your love of St. Louis and inspire action within the city. Welcome to the neighborhood.

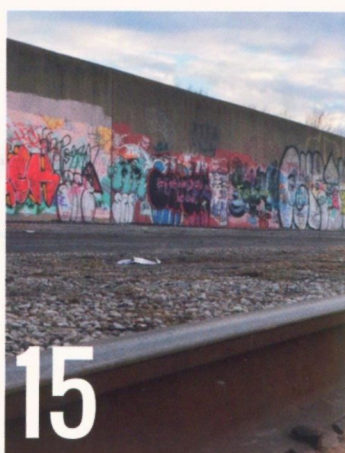
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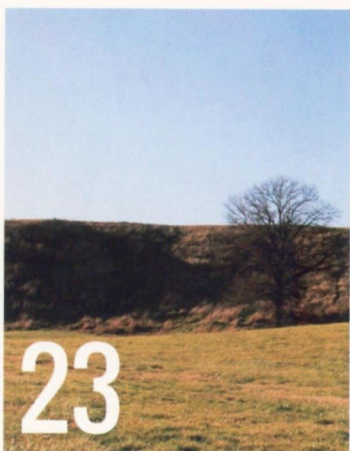
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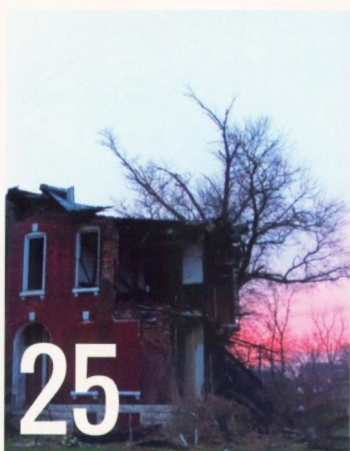
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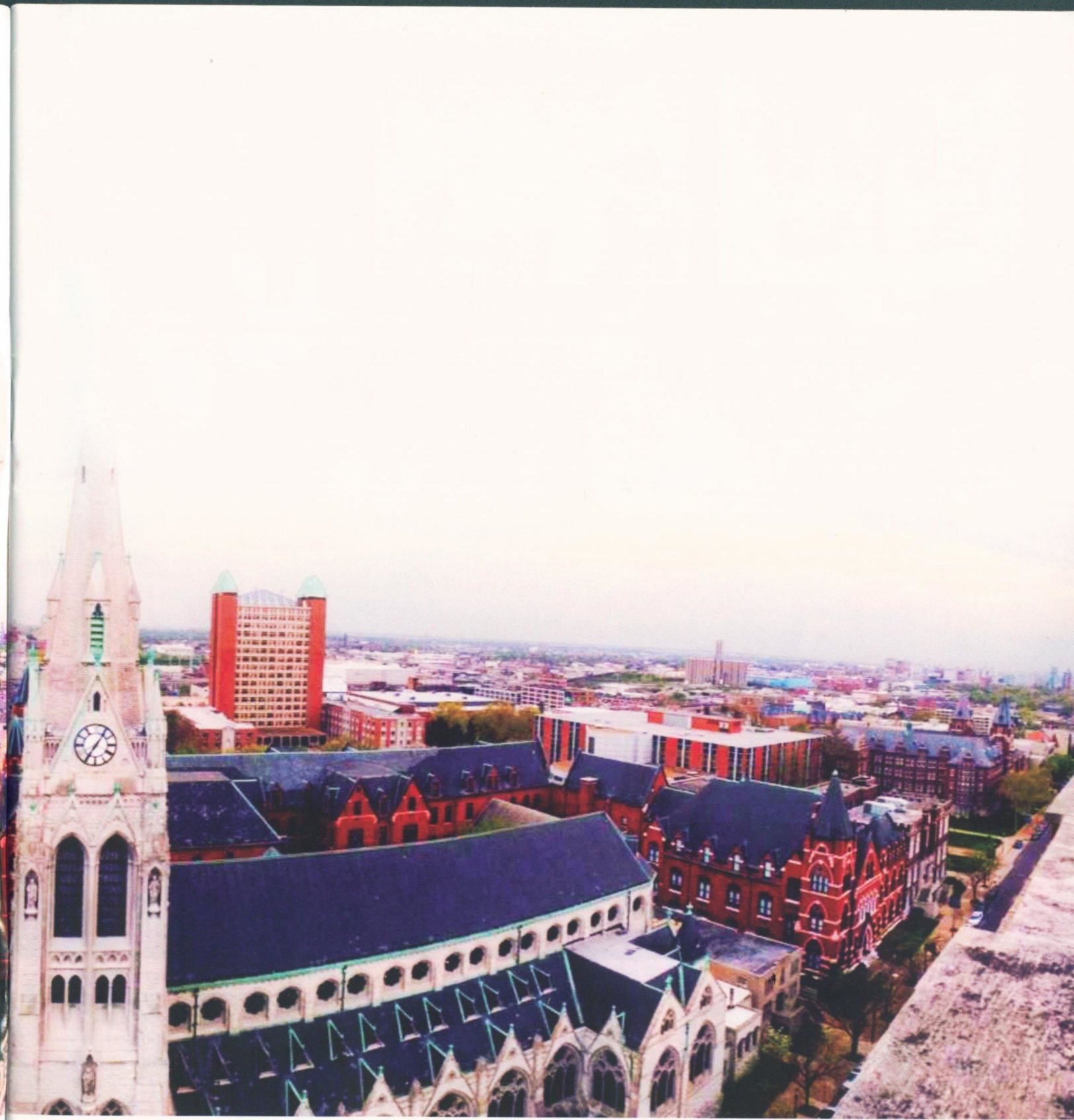
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WELCOME _____ to the **Neighborhood**



Photo by Grant Podolski



HEAVEN-SCENT

BAKING COOKIES, BUILDING FUTURES

Photos by Christina Vivit



Kenya Williams, 18



Marshall McGee, 18



Auset Amenra, 17



Shreya Walia

Sophomore, Legal Studies and English Majors

Every weekday at 3:30 p.m. in the basement of Saint Theresa's Church, a few blocks north of Saint Louis University, a group of urban teenagers joins hands in prayer, reflection and gratitude. Then the angels of Angel Baked roll up their sleeves and get to baking.

Angel Baked is an after-school social enterprise program that empowers the youth of North St. Louis through employment, personal development training and

community. Carla Jones, Program Manager at Angel Baked, embraces and protects the students as her own. She

describes the basement as a safe haven, a place where the students can come together to find solitude, peace and joy.

"A unique aspect of our program is that we provide these teens with a forum they might not get in any other situation," Jones said. "They don't have any other outlet to just be teens and talk about what's on their mind."

Angel Baked is part of North Grand Neighborhood Services (NGNS), a group dedicated to the advancement of the North Grand community. Founded by Father Gary Meier in 2005, NGNS began with an initiative to renovate and resell homes in the neighborhoods of Cote Brilliant, Garfield, North Market and Fall Avenue.

"One day Gary was walking around the neighborhood counting how many abandoned properties there were," Jones said. "We were at a shocking 42 percent."

NGNS began strengthening the community by providing affordable housing to local families. Two years later, in 2007, NGNS reached out to the community's teenagers, whom they discovered had a difficult time finding a safe, flexible work environment close to home. Often these teenagers would drop out of high school due to unaccommodating work hours that conflicted with school or turn to drug dealing for their financial needs.

In response, NGNS created Angel Baked to employ high school students in the North Grand area between the hours of 3:30 and 6:30 p.m. every weekday.

The teenagers bake cookies in the church kitchen, which are then distributed to areas around North

Grand including Fusz Dining Hall at Saint Louis University and the Schnucks on Lindell Boulevard. Money generated through sales goes to paying the high school students and providing the youth with weekly training workshops, including résumé writing, business attire, conflict resolution, public speaking, violence prevention and other life-ready skills.

SLUCORE, a SLU organization dedicated to the improvement of the North St. Louis community, sends volunteers to Angel Baked every week. The SLU students work with Angel Baked teenagers baking cookies in the same kitchen.

"What we really value with SLUCORE is this interaction where everyone is on the same level," Jones said. "Economic privilege, race privilege—none of that matters. Because whether it's dishes, cleaning floors,

baking or packaging, you are all working towards the same goal."

SLUCORE's goal at Angel Baked is not to fix the community's problems or view themselves in a place of privilege. Rather, SLUCORE volunteers aim to form genuine relationships, working towards understanding and learning from the students.

Elizabeth Hughes, an undergraduate at SLU and volunteer at Angel Baked said, "I've learned how much strength we are all capable of from their stories and the way I've seen them overcome tough situations. Through everything the students remain positive and are a blessing to work with and receive energy from."

The Angel Baked kitchen is undoubtedly full of life and energy, a place where teens can truly be themselves. Kenya Williams, a sassy 18-year-old senior at Clyde C. Miller Career Academy bursts into random song while cleaning in the kitchen. Marshall McGee, soon-to-be student at Forest Park College of Nursing, joins in. Auset Amenra, a dancer at COCA Dance School and future lawyer, gives them a teasing, get-back-to-work glance.

"I don't feel shy talking about anything with these people," Amenra said. "It's comfortable and I have fun."

Angel Baked's unique program reminds St. Louis that the greatest impact is made through the formation of genuine relationships that foster listening, playfulness and an increased sense of self-worth.

"We're not really baking cookies," Jones said. "We're helping build a teen and his future."

**"We're not really baking cookies. We're helping build a teen and his future."
- Carla Jones**



CONTAMINATION CLOSE TO HOME

SPIKE IN CANCERS LINKED TO COLDWATER CREEK

Paulina Menichiello
Freshman, Public Health Major

To some, large-scale nuclear contamination may seem a thing of the past. Painful memories of Chernobyl and Three Mile Island reside in museum display cases, and more recent events like Fukushima are unnerving yet oceans away. Although, as the members of St. Louis's Coldwater Creek region have unfortunately realized, the devastating effects of the United States' nuclear legacy may be present in their own backyard.

"All around us life continues, and everyone in this group struggles silently to comprehend the gravity of our exposure....," wrote former Coldwater Creek resident Kim Throne Visintine in a Facebook post in early March. Visintine, a community activist for further investigation of the contamination in Coldwater Creek, spoke of the emotional exhaustion associated with helping countless friends and loved ones through the diagnoses and treatment of various rare and incurable cancers, including the terminal

cancer diagnosis of her own son 14 years ago.

Although incredibly shocking and saddening, Visintine's story is far from unique among those who grew up along the banks of Coldwater Creek. Countless members of Visintine's high school community witnessed the deaths of numerous members of their graduating classes from disorders ranging from brain tumors and uterine cancer to nonsmoking lung cancer and the extremely rare appendix cancer. Defined today as a "cancer cluster," North County has documented a shocking number of cancers.

As of January, local leaders documented 1,242 total cancers among 3,300 residents who had lived around the creek. Perhaps the strangest aspect of the Coldwater Creek phenomenon is the vast variety in the types of cancers present among people who lived along, played in and ate food grown with water from the banks of the deadly river. The community has reported 202 cases of thyroid cancer, 113 brain tumors and 320 autoimmune disorders, as well as dozens of cases of leukemia,

multiple sclerosis, pancreatic cancer and lymphoma. In fact, the survey reported 37 cases of the incredibly rare appendix cancer, affecting only between 1,000 and 1,500 people annually nationwide. Beyond cancer cases, locals have recorded a striking number of infertility and birth defect cases, including conjoined twins and the births of infants without ears or eyeballs.

To bring awareness to the number of people affected as well as surface and record additional cancer cases, Visintine and nine other McCluer North alumni began a Facebook page a few years ago entitled "Coldwater Creek – Just the facts Please." The page, which is rapidly approaching 10,000 community members and childhood friends who have either directly or indirectly experienced the grave consequences of growing up alongside Coldwater Creek, updates members on the progress of community dialogue as well as local investigation.

Originally a government-contracted stockpiling site for the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company in the 1940s and 1950s, the St. Louis Airport Site

(SLAPS) was one of multiple sites (one of which was located in downtown St. Louis) that processed uranium for the government's nuclear weapons complex. By the 1970s, multiple processing sites had grown to encompass numerous communities. Running through Florissant, Hazelwood, Black Jack and Spanish Lake, Coldwater Creek was affected by runoff and the windblown migration of uranium, thorium and radium.

Although the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers remediated and shipped most of the contaminated soil out of state and "routinely conducts sampling in

Coldwater Creek as part of the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program," according to a newsletter, local residents are calling for further research. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services participated in an investigation of cancer from environmental hazards in the area by state epidemiologists, which found cancer rates, specifically leukemia and thyroid cancer, to be normal. However, to the discontent of locals, the department's research only evaluated the health state of those residing in the area from 1996-2004. The department concluded that diabetes, poor diet,

smoking and a lack of exercise were the main contributing factors to residents' health issues.

Coldwater Creek residents have refused to give up the fight, calling for further and more comprehensive investigation and claiming that those who were potentially exposed to the nuclear waste of the creek as children have since moved away from North County and the Coldwater Creek area. While the best course of action remains unclear, it is evident that those affected deserve justice in order to protect the health and wellbeing of future generations.

COLDWATER CREEK PHENOMENON | ST. LOUIS, MO

1,242
CANCERS

AMONG

3,300
RESIDENTS

Thyroid Cancer
202 Cases

Brain Tumors
113 Cases

Autoimmune Disorders
320 Cases

Appendix Cancer
37 Cases

"As of January, local leaders documented 1,242 total cancers among 3,300 residents who had lived around the creek. The community has reported 202 cases of thyroid cancer, 113 brain tumors, and 320 autoimmune disorders as well as dozens of cases of leukemia, multiple sclerosis, pancreatic cancer and lymphoma. In fact, the survey reported 37 cases of the incredibly rare appendix cancer, affecting only between 1000 and 1500 people annually nationwide. Beyond cancer cases, locals have recorded a striking number of infertility and birth defect cases, including conjoined twins and the births of infants without ears or eyeballs."

IT'S EASY BEING GREEN

Sustainability Movements
Make a Home in Saint Louis

Nolan Winkelbauer
Sophomore, Economics Major,
Public Health Minor



The saying goes that home is where the heart is. Owner of Blue Brick Construction, Brad Roell, believes sustainability should begin just there, in the construction and maintenance of homes.

"People are still going to buy and build homes," Roell said. "Why not do it in the best way that you can?"

Blue Brick utilizes sustainable practices in all realms of the home construction business whether demolishing homes, refurbishing old properties or starting from scratch on new ones. Blue Brick implements many sustainable processes, including recycling old bricks into concrete and offering clients geothermal heating and cooling systems. These sustainable practices not only help the environment, but Roell believes they also help the healthcare system.

"I would imagine toxic air can't be overlooked in causing some of these major cancers and other health issues,"



Roell said. "What kind of effects does it have when you live in a house like that? Does that mean we put less stress on the healthcare system? Quite possibly." The company's use of special panels for exterior walls and non-toxic paints ensures cleaner air within Blue Brick homes.

From the methods by which a house is built to the furniture that makes that house a home, sustainability remains the focus of these local businesses.

Jenny Murphy, mastermind behind another local organization, Perennial, familiarized herself with the St. Louis trash pickup schedule and searches for materials for her company's refurbishing projects in the city's alleys and dumpsters. In doing so, she and those involved in the organization divert waste from landfills and reimagine it into beautiful and practical furniture.

Murphy believes Perennial has the potential to inspire communities. "The hope is that we have a creative culture of

sustainability where people take old junk and make new stuff out of it," she said.

Similar to Blue Brick, this sustainability-focused organization has impacts that reach beyond the environment. Revenue from furniture sales and publicly-offered classes support the outreach programs that Perennial offers to women in transition. These women include former inmates, abuse victims and formerly-homeless women, all of whom are transitioning into living on their own, and all of whom benefit from the do-it-yourself expertise of Perennial.

"My big thing is the idea of limited resources, which is why creating your own furniture is so important," Murphy said. "If you understand how things are made and how much energy and materials are put into their creation, you tend to value those things more, especially when you did the creating."



Gateway Greening

What do a construction company, a furniture store and a community gardening organization all have in common? They are all home to environmentally sustainable movements that are taking place here in St. Louis. Growing concern surrounds the impact humans have on the environment, but these business leaders, artists and pioneers light the path toward a more sustainable lifestyle for all.



Photo by Pallavi Vishwanath

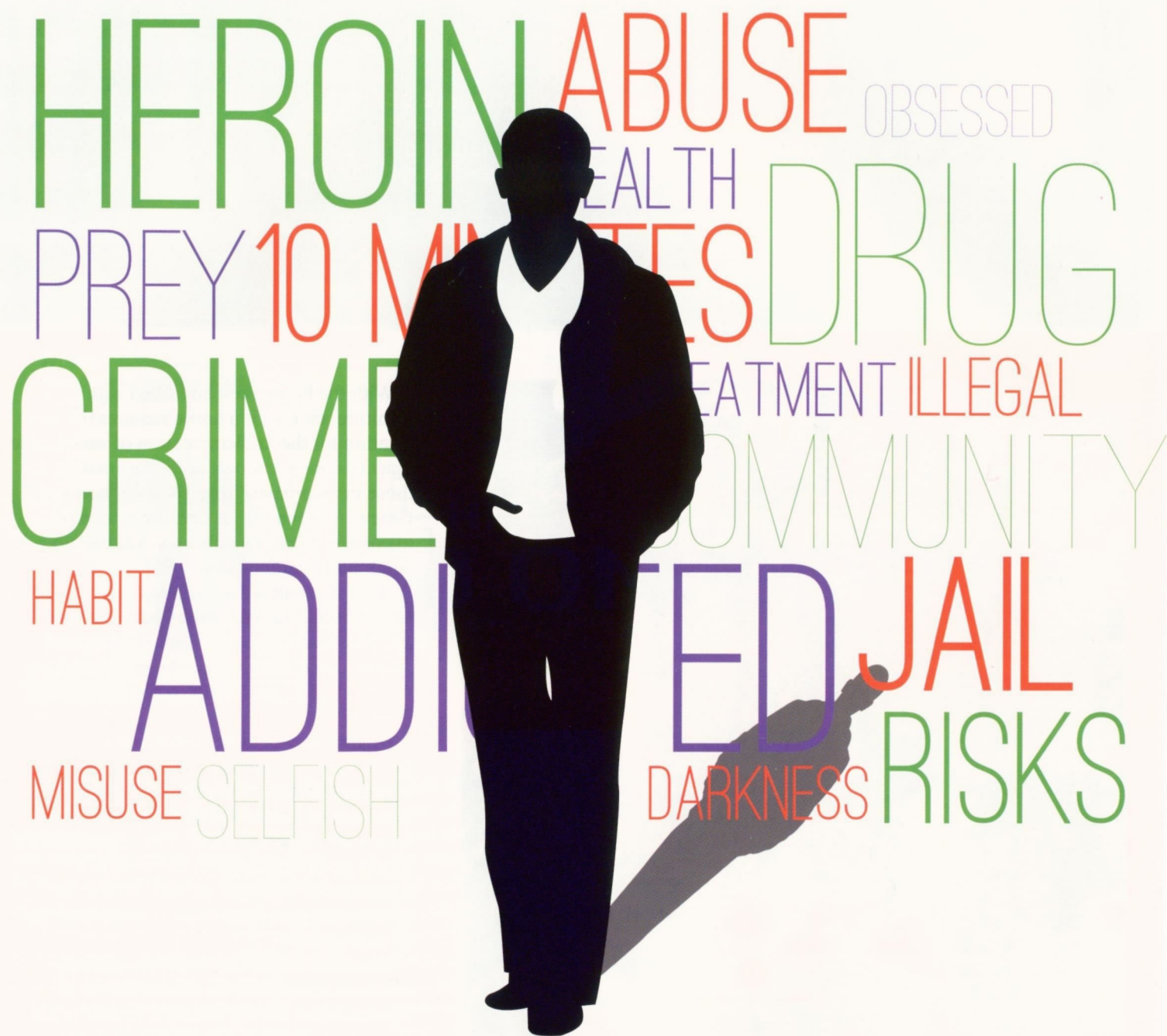
With the house built and filled with furniture, making it a home requires the next location for the implementation of sustainable practices, the great outdoors. Fortunately, for those in an urban setting, the local non-profit Gateway Greening has been on a mission to convert empty neighborhood plots into community gardens since 1984.

"I think community gardens add so much more economic value than a vacant lot," Assistant Director Mara Higdon said. "It just makes the lot more beautiful and more valuable. And really, who doesn't like flowers?"

Higdon may be right, according to the success of Gateway Greening. The organization has fostered the creation of hundreds of gardens in its time, over 200 of which are currently active. The organization's model gives communities the tools and education to begin the garden. Where the community goes from there is completely up to its members.

The Saint Louis University community has been recognized for similar efforts in sustainability, having earned a bronze rating in the Sustainability Tracking Assessment and Rating System. SLU's sustainable efforts include a college garden created by the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, a \$30,000 grant to improve recycling efforts in Chaifetz Arena and smaller efforts like energy efficient lighting.

Whether through houses, furniture or gardens, the efforts of Blue Brick Construction, Perennial and Gateway Greening are just a sampling of the creative ways in which local organizations are blending sustainability into everyday life. If others emulate these organizations and sustainable practices become the norm, St. Louis will have a healthy environment for another 250 years.



ST. LOUIS TAKES A HIT

HOOKED ON HEROIN

Christian Munzner
Freshman, International Business Major

Sam Shreve
Freshman, International Studies
and Public Health Majors

It is only 10 minutes from the Busch Student Center to the derelict houses of the JeffVanderLou neighborhood, but it seems like a million miles away for students at Saint Louis University.

In JeffVanderLou, crack cocaine still has a big market share, which grew in the late 1980s and early 1990s. According to Detective Hufford of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, this contrasts with most other cities, which have seen dramatic shifts in the drug market away from crack. Along with the continued high rate of crack use in St. Louis, heroin has been making a surge as the drug of choice for many in the community.

Dealing with a rise in the use of heroin is a reality that many in St. Louis now face, including 19-year-old JeffVanderLou resident Caitlin*. Caitlin is a patient at a local St. Louis hospital receiving treatment for bone cancer. She is also confronted with poverty and a mother who has been using heroin for two years.

"It has been really hard at times, especially around my friends who don't all have to put up with things like I do, but really it's been like this for so long I'm used to it," Caitlin said. "When you're so messed up with heroin, things hardly seem to matter except getting the drug."

The supply of heroin has increased dramatically in recent years partly because of its low price in comparison to other drugs. According to the

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, a single capsule costs a user only \$8 to \$12. Heroin use has been rising nationally, growing from 373,000 yearly users in 2007 to 669,000 in 2012, according to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

However, price is just one aspect of heroin's appeal. Its effects are stronger, last longer and leave you more addicted than other drugs on the market. With a 95 percent rate of relapse, heroin is a game-changer for those susceptible to drug use in St. Louis.

Even though the drug is cheap by comparative standards, users still must find a way to pay for it. According to Hufford, a rise in drug use, especially a drug with the qualities of heroin, leads to a rise in the type of crime that supports drug habits.

"Larceny is the biggest," Hufford said. "Anytime you see a rise in drug use, theft and especially petty larceny skyrocket."

Some users turn to lives of crime to bankroll their addictions. These criminal habits often land drug users in any number of places, including the St. Louis County Jail.

The jail launched a substance abuse recovery program to help recovering addicts break their current cycle and keep them from returning to jail after release. The program, Choices, found that, "among clients admitted ... heroin was the first choice at the highest rate (35.9%)." According to

Choices, among the crimes that landed inmates in jail, violation of probation was the first, followed by possession of a controlled substance and stealing.

Aside from stealing to support their habit, some users also exploit their family members. While Caitlin receives donations and other forms of help from the hospital, her mother's heroin addiction interferes with her care. "Any help I get from other people gets sucked out with mom," Caitlin said. "She doesn't care. It all goes for drugs."

Caitlin's mother was incarcerated last year for theft, and is currently estranged from her family, unable to be located.

The story of Caitlin and her mother illustrates the battle many families face against the effects of heroin use. St. Louis has yet to witness the full impact heroin could have on the community. As heroin use continues to rise and the communities see little respite in the near future, St. Louis will be forced to grapple with the consequences of a deadly habit.

*Source's name has been changed

**Heroin use has been
rising nationally since
2007, growing from
373,000 yearly users
to 669,000 in 2012.**

Meredith Hargis
Freshman, Political Science Major

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

In 1926 the New Masonic Temple was built on Lindell Boulevard in classical revival style. The architecture firm Yeams and Young created the plans for the 15-floor structure, which is one of 13 Masonic lodges in St. Louis. While the building was never fully finished, and some floors have never been touched, it is a branch of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Missouri Grand Temple. Freemasonry originates from the stonemason guilds that formed local fraternities in the fourteenth century. Today, the seemingly mysterious organization is an active historical society in the community.



New Masonic Temple

SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL

The Scottish Rite Cathedral was constructed in 1924 as the meeting place for the Valley of St. Louis branch of Scottish Rite Freemasonry. Scottish Rite Freemasonry originated in the United States in 1801 and is highlighted in Dan Brown's book, *The Lost Symbol*. Like the New Masonic Temple next-door, its architectural style is classical revival, or neoclassical, with ten Greek-styled columns similar to the New Masonic Temple's six.

The Scottish Rite is for Master Masons only — a title that must be earned within freemasonry. The Latin engraving across the top reads "Ad Glorium Dei," meaning "for the glory of God," a motto similar to the Jesuit "for the greater glory of God."

DUBOURG HALL

DuBourg Hall, formerly known as the Grand Building, is a central building to Saint Louis University's campus. Originally the sole building comprising the University, it now holds only administrative offices. The Jesuits bought the land for DuBourg Hall in 1867 for the new Midtown location to create distance from the industrial center of the city, and the building was constructed in 1886. The iconic building for the University was one of the last projects of architect Robert Walsh in gothic revival style.

DuBourg Hall today also contains the Pere Marquette Gallery, which used to be the University's library. A sun-streaming atrium was once featured in DuBourg but was taken out along with the library book stacks, and now the gallery displays SLU's array of religious-themed artwork. DuBourg Hall is also associated with the exorcism of 1949 and thus is the heart of haunting rumors.

SLU MUSEUM OF ART

Originally serving as a popular location for the high-society social scene of St. Louis, the Saint Louis University Museum of Art, formerly known as the St. Louis Club, once hosted seven U.S. presidents and the planning group for the 1904 World's Fair. The landmark, built in Beaux-Arts Style, contains the traditional marks of a Beaux-Arts Style building: large pillars, symmetry and a flat roof. In 1925 the building caught fire, ending its time as the St. Louis Club and allowing various companies to purchase it for office space. In 1992 Saint Louis University purchased the building from SLU alumnus Dr. Francis E. O'Donnell Jr, converting it into the home of the graduate school program and the School of Public Health. The building's name later changed to commemorate O'Donnell's mother, a former employee of SLU, and today, it serves as the Saint Louis University Museum of Art.

MOOLAH

The Moolah Shriners, an Arabic branch of freemasonry, built The Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in 1913 as their 28th temple. Ernest Helfensteller was the architect of the project, and the Moolah Temple used the building until 1988 when it relocated. In 2004 Restoration St. Louis renovated the building for \$17.4 million creating the movie theater, bowling alley and apartment-loft building that is familiar to SLU students today. The revival Moorish architecture makes the building stand out as an interesting historical landmark on Lindell with multiple others established around the same time.



THE SCOOP ON CAMPUS ARCHITECTURE

Moolah



DuBourg Hall



Photos by Emilia Homan & Matthew Black



Pallavi Vishwanath
Senior, History Major (Pre-Med)

Old, crumbling buildings and urban decay are many of the things we tend to ignore or see as eyesores in a given community. Graffiti changes this behavior and causes us to examine otherwise insignificant objects in our daily lives. However, the display of seemingly random images and writings in graffiti has caused a number of controversies. While graffiti can be associated with diminishing urban areas, this view of graffiti reduces the political, cultural and creative purpose that it holds. If graffiti is more widely accepted as art, and not vandalism, it holds endless possibilities for progress in cities.



OUTSIDE THE LINES

REPAINTING PERSPECTIVES ON ST. LOUIS GRAFFITI

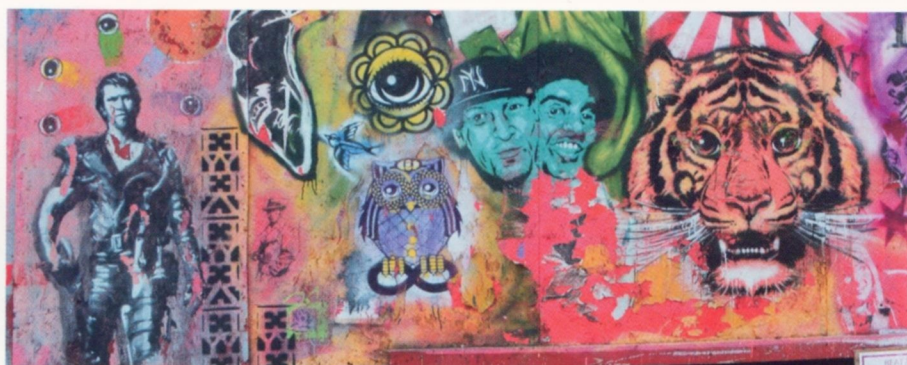




Graffiti is the categorization of illegal writing or drawings on public property. Modern graffiti has evolved into its own culture since the 1960s in New York City where many "writers" would tag their names in the city's subways. However, artists quickly evolved to utilize more complicated techniques to produce the art on nearly any surface of a city. In the 1980s, graffiti became intertwined with hip-hop culture and more complex with intricate designs, resulting in the familiar graffiti we find within urban areas today.

Graffiti is associated with rebellion against authority. The fact that graffiti exists is proof that laws are broken yet unpunished. This leaves room for movements to use graffiti as a subtle method of propaganda. Feminist, anti-consumerism, anti-war or other protest groups use graffiti as a means of mass communication.





Although it does have artistic merits, the fact remains that graffiti is vandalism. Many areas where graffiti is more prevalent are associated with higher rates of crime, poverty and violence. Some argue that tagging could be a "gateway crime," leading young offenders to move onto more serious or dangerous crimes. Graffiti often reflects a neighborhood's quality of life. When an area has extensive graffiti, it can then be viewed as a "bad neighborhood," causing property values to decrease.





A fine legal line exists between vandalism and art. Precautions artists take before creating graffiti or street art in a given area will allow urban culture to move in a new direction. A rising new subculture called "reverse graffiti" removes dust or dirt from a surface instead of adding paint in an effort to clean areas of the city while creating art in the process. Through measures like this, graffiti has the potential to not be a reflection of poverty but an expression of the urban experience through art.





Photo by Lauren Seiler

DEFENSELESS

ST. LOUIS (IN)JUSTICE SYSTEM SWAMPS ATTORNEYS, NEGLECTS CITIZENS

Kyle Smith
Freshman, Political Science
and Pre-Law Majors



Photo by Paul Schulze

It's nearly 6:00 p.m., but the workday is far from over for attorneys Erin Lueker and Stephen Ranz.

"Oh, I'll probably be here until about midnight or so," Ranz says casually, with a laugh. He has a trial on Monday, which means he'll be working late into the night and most likely coming in to the office over the weekend.

Lueker, on the other hand, will get to leave as soon as she finishes researching DNA for an upcoming case. "I was never a biology major, so this stuff is pretty new to me," she jokes.

Ranz and Lueker are able to laugh about their hefty workload because they are so accustomed to it. "There are weeks that I do a 40-hour week, and I feel very lucky for that," Lueker says. But there are many weeks she and her co-workers are not so lucky. While preparing for a trial, it is not unusual for them to work 12-15 hours a day, often sacrificing weekends as well.

Most lawyers work long hours, but Ranz and Lueker are not most lawyers. They are public defenders, working in the trial division of the Clayton public defenders office, just outside the city of St. Louis. Public defenders are state-funded attorneys who represent people who are faced with imprisonment and are considered "indigent," meaning they cannot afford lawyers. This institution has been in place ever since 1963, when the Supreme Court ruled in the famous case *Gideon v. Wainwright* that states must abide by the 6th amendment, which guarantees the right of counsel. The idea is to provide everyone, regardless of his or her financial situation, with a fair and speedy trial.

Unfortunately, in practice, the poor are not always given an equal chance for justice. The truth is that in much of the country, the public defender system is chronically overburdened, underfunded and plagued by excessive backlog. It is especially pronounced in certain states—including Missouri, which was mentioned specifically in a 2009 speech by the U.S. Attorney General as a system in crisis and was recently ranked 49th in the nation for per-capita spending on indigent defense.

A BROKEN SYSTEM

More than 80 percent of all defendants in Missouri are considered indigent, which in 2012 was 80,588 cases. There are only 376 public defenders to represent them, meaning each attorney is forced to take on excessive caseloads. Although the exact number fluctuates greatly, the 19 public defenders in the Clayton office each typically handle an average of 180 cases at a time. This number can be as high as 250. By contrast, a private attorney may handle as few as 15 to 20.

With such a heavy caseload, attorneys are often not able to give each client the attention he or she deserves. Important out-of-court tasks like legal research and investigation are often neglected. A 2014 study called The Missouri Project compared the average amount of time public defenders in Missouri spent working on each case to standards created by legal experts. It showed that Missouri public defenders spent an average of nine hours per case, in and out of the courtroom, working on major felonies (excluding murder). The recommended amount was 48 hours per case. Likewise, misdemeanors,

which require about 12 hours apiece, only received two hours of individual attention.

In particular, many clients complain about the lack of contact they get with their attorneys. Face time is severely limited, and even making a simple phone call can be difficult; Lueker says she often returns calls after work or on weekends. The time constraints don't "necessarily mean [the defendants] would have a different outcome, or a better outcome, but it does mean they would have a[n]... experience [that is] faster or more pleasant," said Lueker.

It's important to realize this is more than simply a matter of inefficiency; it is a systemic crisis, with numerous consequences. Since most indigent defendants are unable to post bond, every day their file remains unaddressed is another day they spend in jail. Due to backlog, a suspect represented by a public defender typically remains behind bars for three to four months until his first hearing before a judge; the actual

trial may not take place for six months to a year after that. These excessive delays pressure many clients into pleading guilty, when they might not otherwise, an event Lueker describes as "disappointing and heart-breaking."

"We might be able to fight this case—we might be able to even win this case—but if [my clients] are being offered probation and can get out that day, they're going to do it, and I can't blame

them one bit for that," she said.

If defendants are being unfairly incarcerated, not only does it erode the legitimacy of the

Missouri... was recently ranked 49th in the nation for per capita spending on indigent defense.

justice system and come dangerously close to violating the 6th amendment, it poses a serious financial problem. Each inmate incarcerated costs the state \$22,350 annually. Missouri currently has the 9th highest per capita prison population in the country, and that number is rising. Ineffective indigent defense contributes to a deeply flawed and already unsustainable system.

NO END IN SIGHT

In an attempt to limit caseloads, the state has granted public defender offices the ability to turn away clients once their caseload exceeds a certain capacity for longer than three months. This may ease the burden on attorneys, but it is not a permanent or desirable solution. It isn't clear what should happen to defendants who request attorneys after their district's limit has been reached, and the Missouri Supreme Court has suggested that this policy may be overturned in the future. In practice, offices rarely follow through with this option, preferring to negotiate with prosecutors or simply work through the overload. But the system's current condition is

unsustainable, and there is no clear consensus on what must be done.

The Missouri Public Defender's Office recently requested an additional \$25 million in funding over the next four years. This money would be used to hire more support staff, which would allow attorneys to focus on actual legal work rather than tasks like photocopying and mailing letters, as many are often forced to do. Proponents of increased funding argue that the money saved in the long run by imprisoning less people will be worth the expense. However, it

can be difficult to convince voters of the necessity of allocating resources to the defense of accused criminals, especially when there are many other departments in need of funding.

Some have advocated for privatizing indigent defense, by contracting private attorneys to handle misdemeanors and low-level felonies (which comprise the bulk of the caseload) and

allowing public defenders to focus on more complex cases, such as murders and other severe felonies. This system has already been implemented on a small scale in some districts, but private

**"Everybody recognizes there is a problem."
- Erin Lueker**

More than
80%
of all defendants
in Missouri are
considered **indigent**

In **2012**, that was
80,588 CASES

THERE ARE ONLY
376 ATTORNEYS
TO REPRESENT THEM

THE STATS

The **19 public defenders**
in the Clayton office each handle
AN AVERAGE OF
180 CASES
AT A TIME
This number can be as high as 250



[A PRIVATE ATTORNEY
MAY HANDLE AS FEW
AS 15-20 CASES]



	Major Felonies (excluding murder)	Misdemeanors
Recommended Amount of Time:	48 hours	12 hours
Missouri Attorneys' Time Spent Per Case:	9 hours	2 hours



CURRENTLY
MO has the **9th**
HIGHEST
per capita prison population
IN THE COUNTRY



EACH INMATE INCARCERATED
COSTS THE STATE
\$22,350
ANNUALLY

attorneys may be reluctant to accept cases assigned by the state, which would pay much less than their other clients.

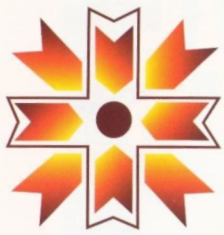
Missouri lawmakers have proposed reforming the criminal code by adding a new "D" class misdemeanor for minor offenses, such as non-violent drug crimes, that would not mandate jail time, eliminating the need for a lawyer. A similar idea, suggested by Ranz and Lueker, would be to prosecute criminal non-support, which is the failure of

a father to pay child support, in a civil court rather than a criminal one. Possession of a controlled substance and criminal non-support constitute a large majority of the cases handled by public defenders, and easing up on prosecution of either one would drastically reduce their caseload.

Unfortunately, these are only partial remedies and temporary fixes. "We are in a little bit of a limbo," Lueker says. "Everybody recognizes there is

a problem, everybody recognizes that there is at least a solution, but nobody is sure how to implement it, or ... how to deal with [the] consequences."

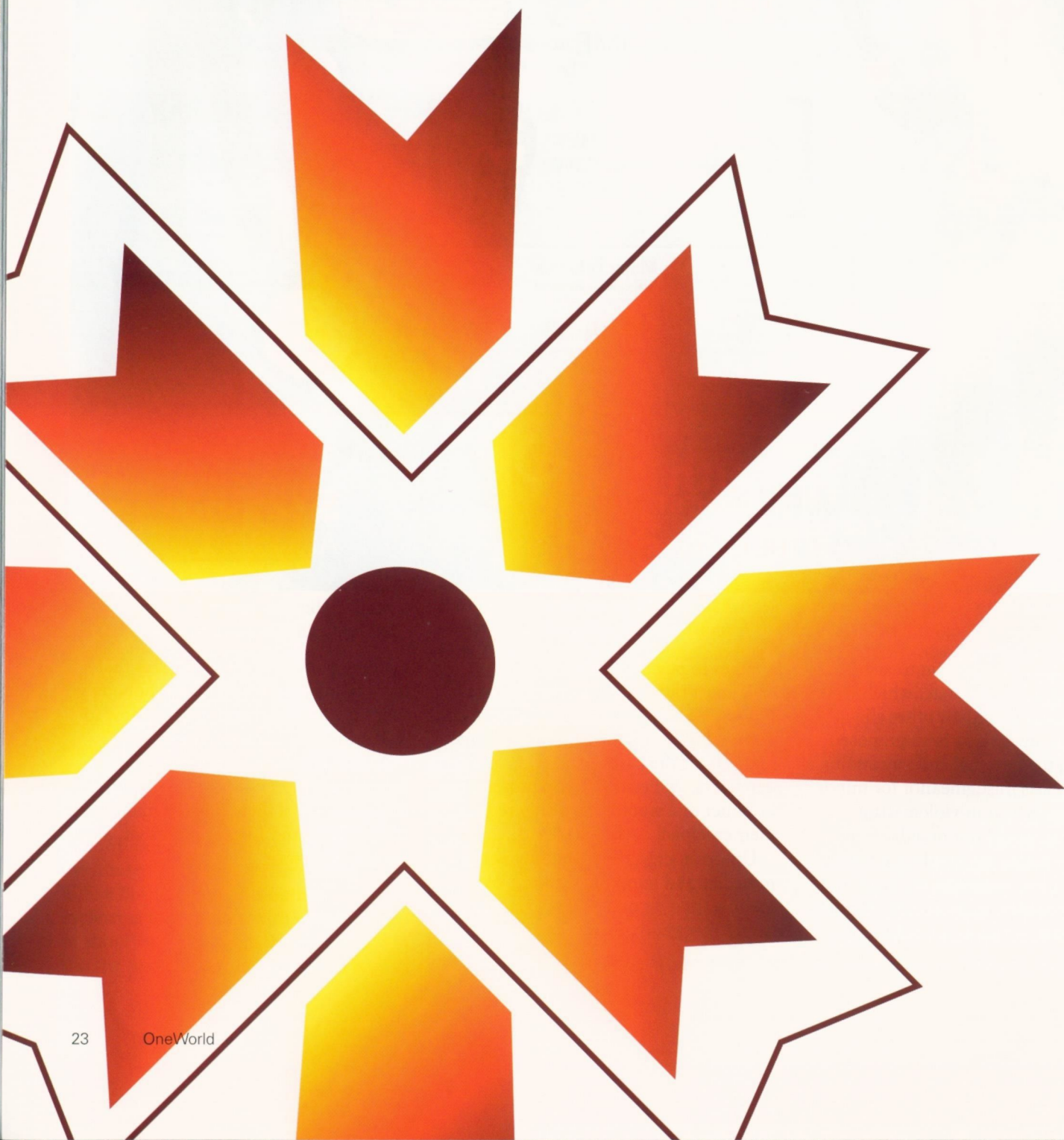
A final answer may not come until a federal court forces Missouri to address this crisis. Until then, like the many clients Ranz and Lueker represent, all we can do is wait.

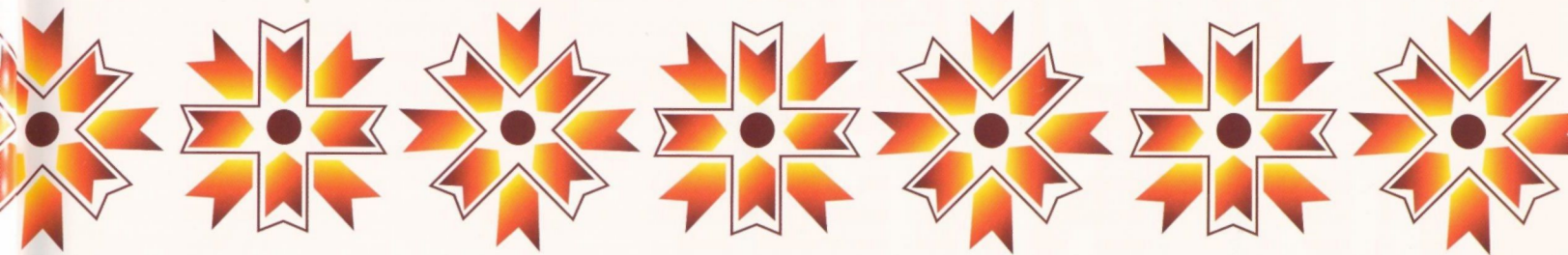


METROPOLIS OF MOUNDS



CAHOKIA CONNECTS ST. LOUIS TO ITS PAST





Theresa Martin

Sophomore, Theology and
International Studies Majors

Explorers who passed through St. Louis did not know that the Gateway to the West held its own hidden treasures. Throughout the 1800s, countless pioneers journeyed through St. Louis and headed west in search of fortune. They were unaware that one thousand years prior, the same ground that they settled was a metropolis of mounds.

As Mary Vermilion, Ph.D., assistant professor and anthropologist at Saint Louis University said, “By understanding the kinds of shifts that occurred at Cahokia—politically, socially, ideologically, economically—we can learn lessons that can be applied to today.”

This ancient urban area, known today as Cahokia, was a thriving community by the Mississippi River with an advanced political, economic and social structure. The city, which peaked from 1050-1200 A.D., contained between 10 and 20 thousand people, subsisted largely on agriculture and thrived on trade. It had a complex hierarchical structure and contained row-houses and plazas. However, in the midst of this thriving metropolis, the most outstanding aspect of Cahokia was its mounds.

The tall mounds that Native Americans of the Mississippian culture built stand out as an architectural feat

that is unrivaled throughout North America. At Cahokia, the Mississippian people built over 120 mounds with the assistance of neither pack animals nor modern technology. Most notably, the tallest mound, Monks Mound, has 156 steps and at peak elevation is a mere 30 meters shorter than the St. Louis Arch. Atop the mound, leaders could oversee the 6 square miles of the city.

The advanced architecture and centralized political structure of Cahokia lasted 300 years before mysteriously disappearing. Around 1400 A.D., the city was abandoned for unknown reasons, and by the 1600s, the Illinois Confederacy had settled on the land.

Although the thriving city itself disappeared, its story remains the backbone of St. Louis’s history. The Mississippians of Cahokia are St. Louis’s geographical ancestors who nurtured the land on which the city now stands. When Europeans arrived in the Americas, they did not find a desolate land ready for settling; rather, the continent already held thriving native cultures that were just as, if not more,

sophisticated than the cities in Europe. However, the pioneers did not hesitate to conquer the land and suppress natives.

“Injustices have been inflicted on American Indians throughout the New World, including every form of ethnic cleansing,” Vermilion said. “Their stories and their struggles continue.”

St. Louis is no exception to this history. The

pioneers that settled over what was once Cahokia did not recognize the value of what had come before them. Today, too, Cahokia is largely left out of public discourse and history lessons.

Vermillion hopes that knowledge about Cahokia’s political, social and economic history will help students “to understand these processes that have gone on in other parts of the world in the past and present.”

Cahokia holds more than archaeological significance. Before St. Louis was merely a gateway city, Cahokia was the source and summit of a thriving civilization. If regarded as merely a relic of the past, many will miss what Cahokia has to offer today.

**Monks Mound has 156 steps
and at peak elevation is a
mere 30 meters shorter than
the St. Louis Arch.**



BULLDOZING THE BULLSH*T

IS McKEE THE KEY TO NORTHSIDE REGENERATION?

Caroline Belden
Sophomore, Theology and African
American Studies Major

The regeneration of a struggling community can take quite a long time. Just ask Paul McKee, Jr. Amidst all the recent changes and debates surrounding the city-county divide in St. Louis there is substantial concern about the fate of neighborhoods in North St. Louis.

McKee, a local land developer, has been involved in housing development in North St. Louis for over a decade, but his efforts to revitalize the area are deeply controversial. Many of the most disadvantaged live on the north side of the city, surrounded by the remains of failed housing projects that desperately need attention. From the perspective of the Jesuit Catholic tradition, there is a particular concern for the marginalized of the region as citizens make decisions

about the government structures that will best serve the people of St. Louis.

McKee started the real estate development firm McEagle in 1990. Since then, he has been at the forefront of development projects all over St. Louis. He began his development project in North St. Louis, called the NorthSide Regeneration Project, more than 10 years ago, hoping to recreate the success he had with a similar model in West County. The



mission of the project is to create “a self-sustaining neighborhood of people, culture, economic opportunity, secure environment and education for our children with the infrastructure and capitalistic growth to support key, necessary services for the community.”

McKee began privately buying abandoned property in North St. Louis in 2003, and his current plan involves rebuilding 1,500 acres of the area with new housing and businesses.

After more than a decade of legal battles, community tension and economic shifts, demolition and construction in the area are slated to begin in June.

Although the project has faced much push-back from the surrounding communities, it is not without support. For example, the St. Louis Metropolitan Clergy Coalition has recently expressed its support for the plans, which include partnerships with local businesses and the creation of new jobs in the area.

Despite this support, concerned neighbors have been far from silent on the issues that could arise from this project. A lack of community voices, tax increases, the unsustainability of jobs and the liability of vacant or dilapidated housing are all concerns that have been raised over the course of the decade since the plan's conception.

Norm White, Ph.D., professor of criminology and criminal justice in Saint Louis University's School of Social Work, believes that McKee's model for the project is flawed. He says that it is a land-acquisition model rather than a people-driven model and is therefore “designed to make people leave.” White believes McKee bought the land and then left the existing structures on the land to deteriorate. The appearance of these blighted houses perpetuates the notion that the community does not care, and people start to leave and continue to ignore the issue. According to White, “Many people left in the chaos are the truly disadvantaged.”

After more than a decade of legal battles, community tension and economic shifts, demolition and construction in the area are slated to begin in June of this year.

First-year SLU student Jonathan Pulphus explains the situation as a member of the Third Ward of St. Louis, one community that this project impacts. “Imagine you live on a block, and there's a home down the street that looks like it's been bombed out,” Pulphus said. “But he doesn't do anything about it.” This seems to be the issue that White is pointing to: McKee and his team may be more concerned

with the land rather than the people in these communities. At the same time, once the project begins, everyone hopes that McKee's plans will bring new life to these abandoned lots.

SLU, as a close neighbor to these communities, has a role to play as well in the development and growth of the area.

SLU prides itself as being a university that was deliberately placed in a city with needs in order to meet those needs, and many students and faculty come to SLU with that mission in mind. According to White, the community's concern for the marginalized is great, and students and faculty want to be a part of change, but the University has perpetuated a fear-based mentality in regards to North St. Louis. “I think we lie to the students,” White said. “They get here, and we teach them fear. We delude ourselves into thinking we are making a difference.”

White believes that the University does not provide enough support for students who want to go out and be a part of change in the community and does not teach them how to serve without fear of the “other.” “How do you go out into the world and lead with your heart and not your head?” he asked. Pulphus had an answer: “If you are being men and women for others, you may not ‘other’ other people.”

Both Pulphus and White see a potential within the SLU community to do more while recognizing the current initiatives already taking place. In an effort to bring support to the community and to discuss the implications of the University's Jesuit mission within this city, SLU's North St. Louis Initiative organized a North St. Louis Symposium in the fall of 2013. Dedicated faculty, staff, students and community partners came together to discuss research, current projects and community partnerships between SLU and North St. Louis.

“SLU having a conversation about these issues is huge,” Pulphus said. Other efforts, such as the Urban Plunge retreat and Campus Ministry's Spring Break North St. Louis immersion experience, show that students, faculty and staff are looking for more ways to gain knowledge and to make a difference.

According to White, there are three things necessary to make a difference: knowledge, manpower and passion. What sets SLU apart from other universities, he claims, is the passion within the community and within the Jesuit mission. While there are always obstacles, harnessing and cultivating that passion is key, and students at SLU are particularly privileged in terms of available resources and

proximity to need.

Pulphus has an optimistic attitude about diversity and privilege at SLU. “We are all privileged in some way, but we can be allies,” he

Students and faculty want to be a part of change, but the University has perpetuated a fear-based mentality in regards to North St. Louis.

said. Whether an ally or an opponent to McKee's development project, SLU has the knowledge, manpower and passion to join the conversation and get involved. Students at SLU are called to be allies to the underprivileged in the St. Louis community, and it is important to demand that the University allows and encourages this mindset as well as the actions that proceed from it.



HOME-GROWN INITIATIVES TAKE ROOT IN ST. LOUIS

FROM THE FARM TO THE TABLE



Photos by Sanjana Shah



"We believe that nutrition education is the best tool we have to have large-scale, lasting impact on our communities."

- Kara Lubischer

Elizabeth Murphy
Senior, Nutrition & Dietetics Major

St. Louis is plentiful in urban agriculture projects, and local organizations are taking advantage. Orchards and farms speckle the cityscape, and locals may find fresh produce at the popular farmers' markets in Soulard and on Cherokee Street. Several organizations are working to bring these fresh and healthy products to those who may not have access to them.

Gateway Greening, one local organization, works towards "a city that embodies our vision of sustainability and hope." This program builds community by encouraging urban agriculture and gardening throughout St. Louis. With over 200 local community gardens and a food policy speaker series, Gateway Greening is leading the way for other like-minded organizations.

City Seeds Urban Farm is a part of Gateway Greening that works together with St. Patrick's Center and provides job training and therapeutic horticulture to homeless and underserved individuals.

City Seeds also partners with other local nonprofits like Food Outreach, which provides nutritional support for people with HIV/AIDS or cancer. Food Outreach offers nutrition counseling from registered dietitians, meals on Monday and a well-stocked food pantry.

The single-serve meals are made on site by the chef and volunteers, often using ingredients grown at City Seeds' farm.

The chef and dietitians at Food Outreach are grateful for their partnership with City Seeds because it allows their clients to get healthy, farm-fresh produce in their meals.

"People don't necessarily get that local produce anywhere else," head chef of Food Outreach Nick Hatfield said. "Providing it allows our inner-city clients to grow, have access and see food picked at the farm on Monday on the table Tuesday."

This year, City Seeds will partner with Saint Louis University to bring local produce into St. Louis schools. Whitney Linsenmeyer, chef instructor at SLU, uses 70 percent local foods in school breakfasts and lunches for Marian Middle School and City Garden Montessori. She sees the implementation of local foods in schools as a movement that is growing.

"With Michelle Obama's efforts and the investment of our own city, there is more awareness about local foods in schools than ever before," Linsenmeyer said. "Local food in a school lunch program is great, but the education behind that food for the students is just as important."

Similarly, the Healthy Corner Store Project by University of Missouri Extension works to bring farm-fresh

produce into areas with inadequate access to supermarkets. "We believe that nutrition education is the best tool we have to have large-scale, lasting impact on our communities," project coordinator Kara Lubischer said.

According to Hatfield, access to fresh produce should not be limited to the wealthy. "Community gardening, local foods and fresh produce give people self worth," he said. "Just because you're in a certain income bracket doesn't mean you don't deserve good food."

SLU students can take part in this urban agricultural movement by volunteering at these local organizations. This year, the harvest will be plentiful, and these organizations will need help getting the produce from the farm to the table.



NEXT STOP: GRAND CONNECTIONS

CREATING SOCIAL CHANGE THROUGH ART

Olivia White
Senior, American Studies and
International Studies Majors

The #70 Grand Metrobus line runs through the heart of the city. It starts deep in South City and runs along Grand Boulevard through the neighborhoods of South Grand, past Tower Grove Park and Saint Louis University. It ends in North St. Louis, past the JeffVanderLou neighborhood and the Grand Water Tower. The bus services the movement of people not just directionally but also socially, as it runs through sections of the city where race still has a dominating effect on which bus stop a person calls home. Though the bus bridges the physical divide between two different sections of the city, a social gap remains between the communities served.

The #70 bus has long been a fascination of Ilene Berman, a professor of art history at Saint Louis University. Berman, a 22-year resident of St. Louis, is engaged in social practice art, a 20th century movement to bring art out of the galleries and into communities. Artists engaged in social practice attempt to answer the question of whether art can be a vehicle for social change.

Her most well-known work is her North of Delmar (NOD) House project. This project was inspired by the fact that the Grand Center Arts District extends three blocks north of Delmar Boulevard, yet there was no programming in this

part of the neighborhood. That is, until Berman hopped on her bike containing her pop-up art studio and brought it to those communities. For the past seven years she has been working to create arts programming north of Delmar both with business owners and community members. NOD, whose name is also a reference to nodding as a way of acknowledging people, is a durational project that she is committed to for the long run.

Berman's dedication to arts programming north of Delmar led her to become interested in other, often marginalized, groups in the city, such as the immigrant communities living in neighborhoods branching off from South Grand.

Aside from sharing a bus ride together, Berman believes there has been a great lack of interaction between African-American communities and immigrant communities in the city. She is concerned that this lack of interaction can create an unhealthy and damaging fear of the other, forcing people to see the supposed 'other' as a homogenous group and not as a diverse collection of individual people.

This lack of interaction is not necessarily coincidental to Berman. "[It] seems as if it's very beneficial for people who have influence and power to keep people without influence and

power not trusting each other," she remarked. Berman believes that the common denominator between these communities is their invisibility in civic dialogue.

"I think there's a lot of talking about the Northside and about immigrants coming here but not with [them]" Berman said.

Berman views art as a way to bring attention to people and to issues that have long been ignored. She expresses that her focus is on "using art to create a space for people who have been silenced

to have a voice." What she has noticed on the north side of the city is that it is "very quiet creatively," not because there is a lack of creative people there, but because there is no platform

for people to express themselves. Art can be a platform for a multitude of different voices in the city that are not always heard.

In response to bringing together different communities of St. Louis, Berman's latest project is a community newspaper called Grand Connections that profiles the stories of people from north of Delmar, as well as from immigrant communities. This student-created newspaper was Saint Louis University's contribution to the 2014 Greater St. Louis Humanities Festival that took place between April 1 and 6. The theme of the festival this

**Art can be a platform
for a multitude of
different voices in
the city that are
not always heard.**

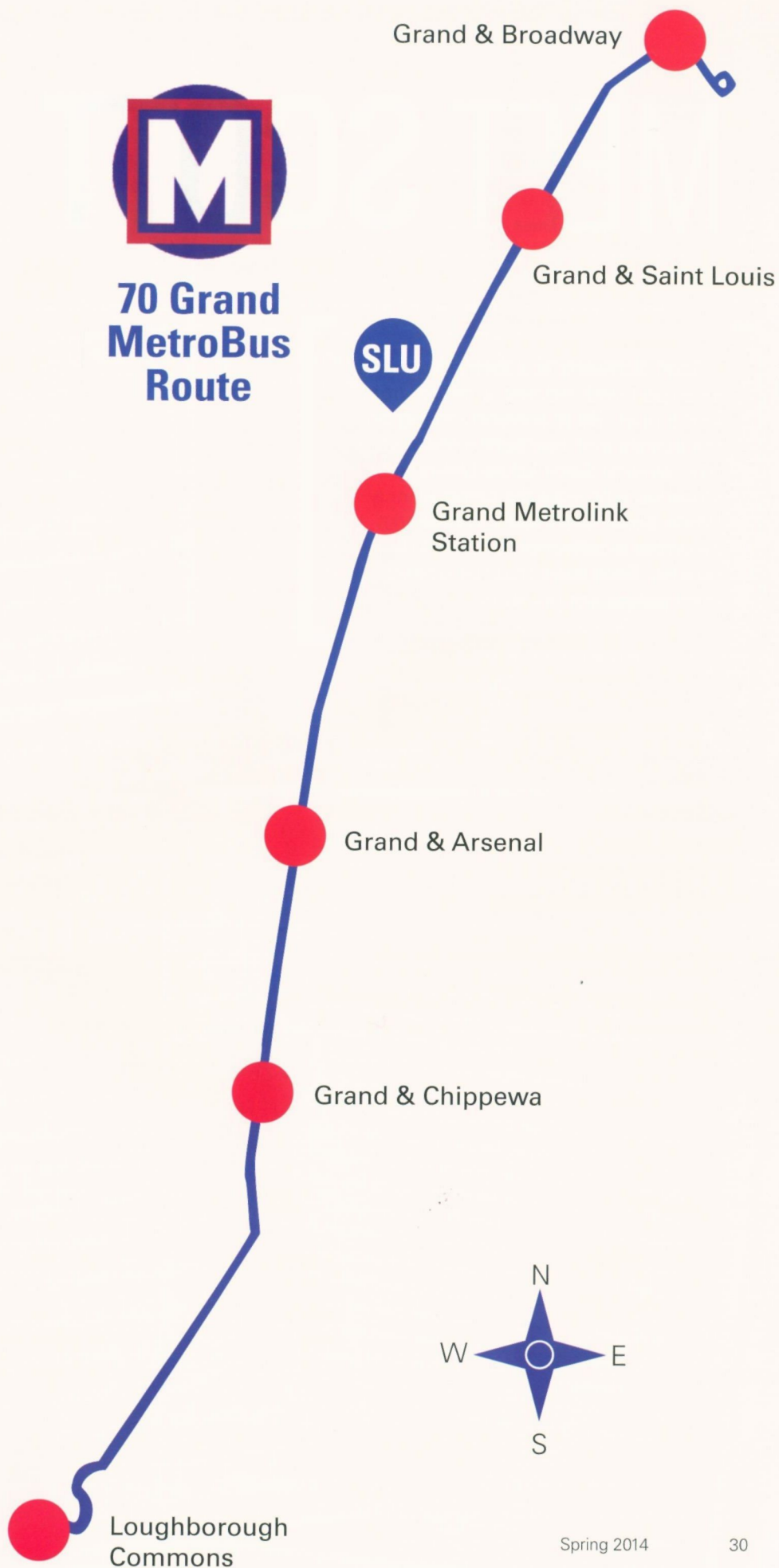
year was Migration and Mobility, and organizers asked participants to “examine the connections among migration, immigration and culture, both locally and around the globe.” Students in Berman’s Art in Social Practice class, as well as students from the Structure of Poverty course taught by Gretchen Arnold, Ph.D., put the newspaper together.

Grand Connections has been distributed at various businesses and other locations along the #70 bus route, including Chronicle Coffee, the International Institute and Mokabe’s Coffeehouse. The paper is also available on Saint Louis University’s campus and will be shared with people riding the #70 bus.

Susan Nichols, a student from Dr. Arnold’s class involved in the project, hopes that the newspaper will help readers become more aware of other people’s backgrounds, and serve as a way for people to check their biases. As Nichols describes, the newspaper is “not the end, but can create a start to something [that] goes beyond just a paper.”

Berman hopes to continue the Grand Connections project next year, and she will also be teaching her Art in Social Practice course in the fall of 2014. She believes that art can be a catalyst for small shifts in people’s thoughts and behavior. She thinks that because people expect artists to approach projects differently, they have the freedom to create something without knowing what the outcome will be. This sort of freedom allows the arts to bring something new to the conversation of making social change. Through creating a dialogue between social groups whose communication is limited, art provides the space for the kinds of interaction that eliminates prejudices.

If you are interested in getting involved in NOD House, visit www.nodhouse.com.



MEET SCOTT

Scott Schwartz is a loving husband, an expert with riddles, a tattoo artist and a poet. He is currently living on the streets and has built a friendship with several Saint Louis University students who visit his camp weekly. While Scott was in prison recently, he wrote a collection of over 170 poems. Scott says that the poems themselves are his story.

"Mercy"

Searching my soul deeply and it's not a pleasant sight,
praying for forgiveness though it's out of sight
As I change my ways it seems some things can't be
undone, predicting my life after death I'll never see the sun
Unable to turn my back on some sins my flesh longs for,
not knowing if god still stands by me with an open door
Though I keep on praying morning noon and night, I
wonder if he still hears my pleas and keeps me in his sight
If hell is where I'm going then I don't want to die,
or have to tell my wife and daughter the painful words good bye
It's fucked I fucked up so much before I opened
up my eyes, hiding my face in my hand I slowly start to
cry
So now I pray again my lord have mercy on my soul,
even though I'm far from perfect my life to you I owe
You gave up yours for me not knowing who I am, I'm
just one of the one to many just like a grain of sand
If you grant me passage through your pearl gate's,
I'll sing and dance in heaven and thank you face to face
But if I never see the gates of heaven when I go,
with sovereign I understand for the sins that we both know
Do me just one favor and take my wife and daughter in,
for they had no part of my wicked sins
Searching for my soul for it's so hard to find, the
final plea for mercy for this convict doing time.

Scott Schwartz

Top Left: Scott Schwartz's poem titled, "Cameras Everywhere"

Top Right: Poem titled "Another"

Bottom Left: "A Frozen Heart"

Bottom Right: "Pray for Me"

Cameras everywhere like in some secret lab, it's one
big conspiracy theory that slowly drives me mad
Watching every move we make morning noon and night, testing
who knows what daily with all the food we bite
Keeping us controlled in the invierment we're in, always
plagued by our thought's are fantasies and sin
Big brother's always watching this is sad but true,
stuck in my demise the day I walked into

Though my days are numbered and soon I will be free,
make no mistake for big brother will still be watching me
I got a bluebird on my shoulder can I kill it,
and pluck all of it's feathers like an idiot

Cameras cameras everywhere but not a one is mine,
making me more paranoid as I do this time

Though this time is coming to an end in just a few
more days, hoping I don't fall into sin's that keep me
as it's slave.

Scott Schwartz

"Another"

Another day inside my mind that I can't escape, another
dream added to the one's no one would want to face

Another time another place any place but here, another
crime another time that I'm locked in here

Another thought before I sleep to guide my twisted dreams,
another day that I'll wake bursting at the seams

Another day that I fake the smile on my face, another
day within my mind that I always pace

Another feeling I avoid locking it away, avoiding all
reality for that I always pay

Another line or twisted rhyme as you turn the page, another
life I wish I had instead of in this cage

Another day within my mind that I learn to live, teetering
on the edge of sanity bouncing off the rim

Another day where time stands still for I've braved the clock,
for now there's no more creepy sounds from the tick's and tock's

Another day my heart is empty longing for my love,
another day that I'm hoping it's me she's thinking of

Another day to come where all will be the same, another
day a child's born that doesn't have a name

Scott Schwartz

"A Frozen Heart"

A frozen heart will never break or so I've heard it said, if
that's the case where do I sign to make these feelings dead

My heart's been sewn together case stapled taped and
glued, from all the pain that I feel being away from you

If it were made of glass it would have shattered into dust,
and if it were made of metal it would be covered in corroded rust

What if it was wood ~~case~~ it'd be shattered into splinters,
stabbing me a thousand times for each thought of how I miss her

I never thought it possible to hurt for someone quit so much,
and all I need to heal my pain is her loving touch

Wading in my thoughts as I'm trying to erase, this emptiness
inside my heart while in my mind I pace

It's like I'm dangling on a life line that's never been tied
off, as I'm reaching out for air as I choke and cough

A frozen heart will never break but always stay alive,
and never feel the pain in life to where it wants to cry

It may slip out of your hands but still it will not break,
though the ice may break and chip it's still protected from it's fault

Maybe turning a pretty shade of purple's and lots of blue's,
leaving a pretty scar from where they cut it out of you

Scott Schwartz

"Pray for me"

Please pray for my soul for I feel mine are no good, for all my
sins all ways are misunderstood

Wanting to do right though always giving into flesh, so please
keep your distance for I never know what might be next

Never knowing what I might do when flesh decides to call, all I
know for sure is I won't drop the ball

I knew that god's not happy with the weakness inside me, always
asking for forgiveness for the sin's inside of thee

Hoping he hasn't shut me out and turned his back on thee,
that's why I'm asking you to help and pray for me

I've turned my back on many sin's though some I can't ignore,
like drinking and drugging and sweetie sex are some that I adore

Let's not forget a life of crime in the fastist lane, making
up my fleshie cravings I can't seem to change

Feeling oh so bad but it feels so god dam good, but don't
get twisted up with me for it's all misunderstood

For once you taste these pleasures there is no turning back,
and your flesh will always have you under sin's attack

The devil's kiss is deadly but like honey on your lip's,
leading you down a path mixing tongues with kiss

So say a prayer for me and one for yourself, in hope's you
don't get trapped in this sinfull webth

Scott Schwartz



OUR MISSION

We are already one, but we imagine that we are not. OneWorld exists to rediscover that, while we are many in our cultures, religions and struggles, we are one in our common humanity. We yearn to remove the barriers of ignorance and injustice, because the most basic and unchanging truth that unites us is the infinite value of the human person. OneWorld emphasizes this unity by raising awareness of social injustice, inspiring action and transforming our hearts, minds and society.

THANK YOU TO OUR SPONSORS

The support of OneWorld's sponsors ensures that our organization will continue to grow and become a more sustainable and meaningful community project. To enquire about supporting us in 2014-2015, please email oneworldmagazine@gmail.com.

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SLU ATLAS WEEK: INNOVATIVE EDUCATION OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM

On April 1, 2014, OneWorld teamed up with six local organizations that are working to make a change in the community. "Innovative Education Outside the Classroom" held as part of SLU ATLAS Week, invited leaders and students from various after-school programs to discuss how they are impacting the St. Louis community between the hours of 3:00-6:00 p.m.

The six organizations: Jonesville Youth and Family Center, Sunflower Project STL, De LaSalle Readers2Leaders, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Eastern Missouri, Angel Baked Cookies and Sweet Sensations. Each gave a unique take on how to engage St. Louis youth in a positive way. See below to find out more about the organizations and how you can get involved.

Jonesville Youth and Family Center: This after-school and recreation program instills positive values such as accountability, character and teamwork into their student

participants. Contact San Carter: scarter@jonesvillejaguars.com

Sunflower Project STL: This program turns previously developed St. Louis urban lots into a community asset through the planting of sunflowers and winter wheat. The Sunflower Project's goal is to spur the development of these parcels and enhance the usability of the land. Contact Rick Reilly: sunflowerprojectstl@gmail.com

De LaSalle Readers2Leaders: A coordinated exchange between the 100% African American De LaSalle Middle School in North St. Louis and the 97% Caucasian St. Gabriel Elementary School in South City. Contact Bryan Sokol: bsokol1@slu.edu

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Eastern Missouri: This local facet of a nationwide program seeks to build trusting and enduring relationships that encourage young

people through surrounding children with supportive role models. Contact Becky James-Hatter: bjames@bbbsemo.org

Angel Baked Cookies: This after-school program, a part of North Grand Neighborhood Services, employs high school students in a part-time baking business that sells cookies around St. Louis. Contact Carla Jones: carla@angelbaked.org

Sweet Sensations: This program provides employment and entrepreneurial opportunities to underserved teenagers through the planning and operation of sustainable, environmentally friendly beekeeping business from beginning to end. Contact Monti Hill: honeymaster13@gmail.com

Thanks to all who participated!

CALL TO ACTION

The Center for Service and Community Engagement (CSCE) joins OneWorld in its efforts to promote thoughtful discussion on issues that impact our lives and our communities. Raising our collective awareness of local and global concerns is the first step in meeting this commitment. The second step is action.

Whatever interests or time availabilities you might have, the CSCE can help connect you with organizations whose work appeals to your broader interests, academic path and personal growth. These are local organizations that connect with articles published in this Spring 2014 issue of OneWorld.

For more information about these organizations, email OneWorld at oneworldmagazine@gmail.com.

Immigration Services

International Institute of St. Louis
Oasis International

Green Initiatives

Blue Brick
Perennial
Gateway Greening

Sustainable Food

City Seeds
Food Outreach

Concerned about Missouri's deficit of public defenders and the nuclear contamination at Coldwater Creek? Contact our local representatives from the Missouri House legislature:

Kimberly Gardner, District 77
573-751-1400
Kimberly.Gardner@house.mo.gov

Michael Butler, District 79
573-751-6800
Michael.Butler@house.mo.gov

Penny Hubbard, District 58
573-751-2383
Penny.Hubbard@house.mo.gov

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OneWorld is looking for enthusiastic students to join our team!

Positions Available Include:

- Writers
- Designers (experience with Adobe InDesign preferred)
- Photographers
- Editors (knowledge of AP Style preferred)
- Web Manager (experience with WordPress preferred)

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Applications for the 2014-2015 school year will be available this summer.

"It is self-evident that St. Louis affected me more
deeply than any other environment has ever done."

- T.S. Eliot

